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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.87.

December 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 70 56

December 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 70 56

7827 日八廿月十

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917.

三拜禮 號二十月二十年十英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$24 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

Some Points of Agreement Reached.

London, December 11.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin semi-official message states that in its recent armistice negotiations the Russian conditions were "astonishingly far-reaching, considering the Russian military situation." It says that Germany could not agree to evacuate the islands in the Gulf of Riga and could not withdraw troops from the Eastern front for six months, which Russia demanded. However, after further discussion, agreement was reached except on the question of the evacuation of the islands, "which admits of no discussion." The statement concludes: "In the ten days' truce which we finally agreed upon we see a good augury for the future."

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

His Majesty's Congratulations.

London, December 11.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has sent a message to General Allenby saying that the occupation of Jerusalem will be received throughout the Empire with the greatest satisfaction. "I heartily congratulate you on the greatest achievement in the history of the world, the capture of the city of Jerusalem, the achievement of a fitting sequel to the troops' hard marching and fighting and the organisation whereby the difficulties of supply, transport and water were overcome. Rejoice that these skilful dispositions have preserved intact the Holy Places."

Of First-Class Political Importance.

London, December 11.

The evening papers give prominence to the historical associations of Jerusalem, the capture of which has aroused general satisfaction in all quarters, irrespective of religious belief. The Te Deum was sung in the Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral, where the big bell was rung for the first time for three years. The occupation is regarded as being of first-class political importance, in addition to being of considerable military significance.

A Heavy Blow to Germany.

London, December 11.

The news of the fall of Jerusalem has been received with un-mixed satisfaction. The newspapers particularly emphasise the passage in the King's message regarding the solicitude shown for the Holy Places, contrasting this with the German methods. The capture is regarded as a heavy blow to Germany's projects in the Near East and the emancipation of Moslems, Jews and Christians from the Turkish yoke. The Times says it is understood that Jerusalem is garrisoned by British and Italian forces, with a British Military Governor. The British flag will fly at Jerusalem, while Franco-Italian flags will fly over their respective properties. The future position of Jerusalem will not be defined until after the war.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

Mr. Churchill on the Allies.

London, December 11.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Birkbeck, frankly dealt with the present unfavourable war situation. He said this was entirely due to the fact that Russia has been thoroughly beaten by German arms and German intrigues and gold, which robbed the Allies of the prize when it was almost within grasp. We shall not bend under perils and sufferings we did not deserve. (Loud cheers.) Our aims were exactly what they were in August, 1914, when Belgium was invaded, and we shall not dish those unchanged aims one jot or tittle. There had never been moment in the war when patriotic men had less excuse than present for being misled by sophistries or dangerous counsel. Our sole war aim is that the perpetrators of innumerable crimes shall not profit thereby and emerge stronger than before. That Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson's aim. The rights and interests of native populations must be safeguarded. Mr. Churchill concluded by saying: "I cannot conceive of a situation arising whereby the war is prolonged one unnecessary day solely through the question of territorial gain. We are fighting for booty or revenge. The British Empire will be saved when Prussian militarism is unmistakably beaten and the German people are saved from militarism's evil spell."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

Unacceptable to His Son.

London, December 11.

The Earl of Kerry, eldest son of Lord Lansdowne, Member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, in a letter to his constituents, declares that his war aims do not coincide with the views expressed in Lord Lansdowne's letter, but rather the sentiments of President Wilson's admirable speech. "It is that more has been read into Lord Lansdowne's letter than either in it or intended, but there were some passages which I certainly cannot agree, as long as we are able to keep, and this I hope we will do, despite everything, until victory is won."

AMERICA'S STEEL SUPPLY.

London, December 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Willard, the Chairman of the War Industries Board, has, after a two hours' conference with Mr. Gary and Mr. Schindler, other leading steelmen, that the Government is assured of steel necessary without delay for the turning out of munitions.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

London, December 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Zurich says that a conference of the authorities of Vienna and members of the cabinet, the Borgomaster declared that no breadstuffs were available. The Food Controller admitted that the quantity of food from Russia was considerably reduced, but the food was not to last over Christmas. The President of the Provisional Committee bluntly told the Borgomaster that he should be thankful that the position was not worse.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE SUGGESTION.

Britain Approached Three Months Ago.

London, December 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that in September last the Government received from Germany a communication sent through a neutral diplomatic channel that Germany would be glad to make a communication to the British Government regarding peace. The Government replied that they were prepared to receive any communication Germany desired to make to them and to discuss it with the Allies. The Government informed France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States of the German suggestion, and of its reply. No answer had been returned, and no other official communication had been received.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

An Attack by Scottish Troops.

London, December 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "Scottish troops, attacking, expelled the defenders of a post east of Bourmies. Several Germans were killed or taken prisoner. The enemy's artillery is again active south and south-west of Cambrai. It also increasingly active north-east of Ypres, particularly in the neighbourhood of Polygon Wood and Passchendaele."

Unusual Activity Reported.

London, December 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There was unusual aerial and artillery activity yesterday, particularly south of the Scarpe and north of the Lys. We repulsed a raid east of Ephehy and dispersed working parties on the Cambrai front, securing prisoners."

Guns Still Active.

London, December 11.

A French communiqué says: "There is great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and Oise in Champagne, at Main de Massiges, on the right bank of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace. There was a sharp bombardment on the Bois de Chaname front and towards Orlonne, after which the Germans launched two coup-de-main, which broke down."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Powerful Enemy Attempt Repulsed.

London, December 11.

An Italian official message says: "There is artillery activity on the whole front between the Brenna and the Piave. We sangunarily repulsed a powerful attempt to retake positions in the Uspolite region."

An Austrian Claim.

London, December 11.

A wireless Austrian message says: "We captured the bridgehead at Bressanin, at the mouth of the Piave, and have taken 234 prisoners."

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

Eighty Killed and Four Hundred Wounded.

London, December 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Vigo learns from Lisbon that it is estimated that eighty were killed and 400 wounded in the Revolution. President Machado has been removed and Senhor Bracamps succeeds him temporarily.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT'S FINE WORK.

London, December 11.

The Admiralty announces that three naval aircraft, while patrolling, attacked and drove back five enemy scouts and seven large seaplanes. We also destroyed two machines and machine-gunned trenches and an anti-aircraft battery. We raided Varasne aerodrome, making two direct hits. All our machines returned.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

London, December 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Halifax says that 1,200 are known to be dead, 2,000 missing and 8,000 injured. Terrible storms of snow and rain are greatly augmenting the sufferings of the victims. The homeless are quartered in tents, barracks, private residences and public buildings. Relief supplies of all kinds are rushing in.

WAR MEDALS.

London, December 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that the troops engaged in Togoland and East Africa would be awarded the same medal as would be given for services in other war theatres.

SEVEN STANDARD SHIPS COMPLETED.

London, December 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that to November 30, seven standard ships, of a total tonnage of 47,234 tons had been completed and started on a voyage. A large number were being completed. One ship had been sunk. The total of new tonnage completed in November was within measurable distance of the tonnage losses due to enemy attack.

SPAIN INDIGNANT AT GERMANY.

London, December 10.

Indignation is felt in Spain owing to a German submarine shelling the Spanish steamer Claudio when fifty miles off Cape Finisterre, killing eight of the crew, injuring others and seriously damaging the ship. The Spanish Government is protesting.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

London, December 11.

Mr. Bynar Law introduces in the House of Commons to-morrow a Vote of Credit for 550 millions sterling, making a total of 2,450 millions.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

STAGGERING BLOW TO GERMANY.

One of the World's Biggest Munition Factories Destroyed.

London, December 11.

In connection with the report of November 22 that the large chemical works of Griesheim-Elektron, near Frankfurt, had been destroyed owing to an explosion, it is authoritatively stated that it is now certain that the explosion completely destroyed one of the greatest munition factories of the world, whereby Germany has suffered a disaster comparable to a very serious military defeat in its effect on the issue of the war.

The factory covered fifty-four acres and was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates, and it also played a leading part in the production of poison-gas, tear shells and poison shells, of which it was the greatest centre of manufacture in Germany, producing nearly 600,000 cubic feet of poison gas daily in 1916. The factory also supplied large quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of Zeppelins and possessed three reserve gasometers with a total capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet. So important was it in this respect that a Zeppelin shed usually containing two or three machines was erected close to the works. It was reputed to be the only factory turning out saltpetre for the manufacture of black powders, which it produced at the rate of a thousand tons daily. It supplied five nitro-glycerine and dynamite factories and two powder works, including that at Rotwell (one of the most important in Germany) with all the soda nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid they required. It also manufactured large quantities of explosive tonite.

The disaster effects every concern in Germany, both by cutting off the supplies which many of them formerly drew from Griesheim and by necessitating the making good of the loss of those supplies from plants already working to the maximum. The deaths of scores of trained workmen and specialists in the factory will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult, even if the material loss can be replaced. The problem of collecting miscellaneous quantities of explosives and acids from various quarters and conveying them over greater distances thus made necessary is bound to increase Germany's transport difficulties, which are already most pressing. The works cannot be reconstructed in war time, and, sooner or later, Germany must show on her fighting fronts the effects of this staggering blow.

BRITISH PRISONERS HELD BY THE ENEMY.

London, December 11.

Mr. McPherson states that the British prisoners in Germany number 1,863 officers and 41,838 men. In Turkey there are 43 officers and 1,959 men, and in Bulgaria 42 officers and 588 men, whilst in Austria there are 12 officers and 74 men. The captures for last month are not included.

AUSTRALIA'S HAPPY IDEA.

London, December 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Melbourne says that a regulation is being issued prohibiting the employment in Australia of Allied subjects of military age.

AMERICAN OFFICERS' CLUB.

The Work Of The Pilgrims.

Writing in the Observer, Edward Price Ball says:

"At 9, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair—the magnificent London house of Lord Leconfield—has come quickly to life a great Anglo-American experiment. It is called the American Officers' Club, and the manner of its embodiment is worthy of its ideal. Back of it are one of the most famous political and social organisations in the world—the Pilgrims—and perhaps the most avowed champion of fraternal Anglo-American relations, Mr. Harry Brittain."

The Pilgrims sprang from Mr. Brittain's brain, and his ability, adroitness, and vigour have been its soul throughout fifteen years of splendid work. Lord Roberts believed in the Pilgrims, and gave it his first presidential, and for long gave distinction to its historic meetings. The late Hon. Joseph Chamberlain believed in the Pilgrims, and gave it his whole-hearted support to the hour of his death."

Of the character of the club one may get an idea from the fact that the *Fatherland*, erstwhile arduous organ of Kultur in New York, termed it a "nervous combination" that "must be broken up."

The Pilgrims has not been broken up—is farther than ever before in its life from being broken up—but the *Fatherland* passed out of business some time ago. What the Pilgrims set itself to be, and what to a remarkable extent it has succeeded in being, is a sort of educational English-speaking microcosm—a British-American world where, through gifted and convinced and indefatigable representatives, two kindred peoples might draw nearer to each other in understanding, and, consequently, in sympathy. Kultur appraised the Pilgrims with no indifferent faculty. From the German standpoint, it was, indeed, a "nervous combination" that "must be broken up." It was, and is, the greatest of those organised activities that, powerfully co-operating with events, slowly but surely swing the Anglo-Saxon nations across the path of Prussian intrigue, arrogance, feeble humbug, and ghastly crime. General "Joe" Wheeler, American cavalry leader, who was associated with Mr. Brittain in the hours when the Pilgrims was coming to birth, had a thorough grasp of the business they were about.

"I shall not live to see the day," said the old soldier, "but I believe you will, Brittain, when the combined forces of our lands will march together for the freedom of the world."

This thrilling bit of clairvoyance we now see in process of asking tangible form, and the day is not distant, I suspect, when the whole of it will be concrete, and the supreme moment of a great race's history will be at hand. To me it is a reflection carrying the deepest solace that what the Pilgrims stood for essentially—a free, progressive, and honour-loving civilisation—is the very thing that practically the whole non-Germanic world is now praying for if not fighting for. We peoples of Britain and America certainly count it a high privilege to have a share, larger or smaller, in the common glory of Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, and I know not how many other nations in this conclusive crisis of world-wide, through gifted and convinced and indefatigable representatives, two kindred peoples might draw nearer to each other in understanding, and, consequently, in sympathy.

One, passage more. I wonder how many acutely feel the fact that it will be true of multitudes of our fighting men, as it is true of the men of the British Dominions, that they never set foot upon the soil of Europe—indeed, scarcely passed well without the shadow of their own rooftrees—until they came to fight for freedom. What a world-blessing that the distance was not too far for their vision! And it was not too far. It was not too far, even before they had fitted to their eyes the telescope of great leadership. Our soldiers, our people, long ago—some dimly, no doubt, but millions vividly—divined that freedom was imperilled; and they knew in their hearts that, in such a situation, it would be impossible, unthinkable, wholly intolerable, that Uncle Sam's sword should resignominous in its scabbard.

All hail to the American Officers' Club! All hail to its fair forerunner, the Pilgrims, breeder of some ideas, and amicable sentiments, a purer atmosphere among the peoples of English speech! All hail, indeed, to individual, societies, clubs, wherever they labour, and wherever their flag, that seeks to mitigate the ignorance and the bitterness of our world!

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the "Telegraph.")

ITALIAN HISTORIAN'S DEATH.

London, December 11.

The death is announced of Signor Pasquale Villari, the eminent Italian historian.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

not finished—and, happily, neither is Mr. Harry Brittain! Out of the Pilgrims grew the American Officers' Club. Both have the honour of the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, and both have the benefit of the ideas and indefatigable devotion, as chairman, of the founder of the Pilgrims. It looks a great combination—doubtless, from the Prussian angle, a "nervous combination" that "must be broken up." It lies upon Britons and Americans to see that such things shall not be broken up, and that the aspirations they symbolise shall go on to an ever-farther realisation. If we cannot do this now, after all that has been done when the way was long—and not over-bright—it seems to me we are unworthy of our heritage.

Lord Leconfield, the Office of Works, one of the great shipping lines, and doubtless other important aids, have made the American Officers' Club possible. It is the last word in beauty and in comfort. I should call it incomparably the best speech any Pilgrim ever delivered. Who can doubt its value? Our military and naval officers come from every nook and corner of the United States. One safely may say, I think, that they know a good thing when they see it, and that no man in the world has a more instinctive or heartier appreciation of kindness. They will know how to appreciate the American Officers' Club and all the intimate hospitality to which it is to be an open door. They will know how to do this, and how to tell those at home about it; and no one needs reminding how grateful any country is bound to be for graciousness shown to those who offer their lives in its service.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Nippon's Independence.
The Nippon declaration of independence was cancelled on November 30, the Nippon troops having been defeated and the revolutionary leaders fled. A score or so of ships were looted by the demoralized troops, and the Treasury, the Magistrate's yamen and the Chamber of Commerce were looted. \$80,000 by the leaders before departure, each contributing \$20,000. The Chinese Press reflects philosophically that when everything is considered, this loss may be regarded as trivial.

Far Eastern Decorations.
Authority has been granted by the King to M. T. H. Sanders, teacher in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; and to Mr. N. MacLean, master of the s.s. Irene, Mr. G. M. Waggott, master of the s.s. Kwang Ping, Mr. H. MacKinnon, master of the s.s. Hsin Ming, and Mr. J. Halkett, master of the s.s. Hsin Kong, to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Striped Tiger, conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China.

America's Duty to Fight.
Dealing with one of the most important subjects of the forthcoming war conference of the Allies, Mr. Roosevelt writes to the Kansas City Star: "It is stated that the Allies wish the United States to stop sending men abroad and to pre-empt ships for food and munitions instead, but that the Administration will not agree to the plan; furthermore, that the Administration is determined that there shall be no peace till Germany is completely beaten. If report is correct the Administration is absolutely right on both points. We can well understand, in view of the steady U-boat campaign, how greatly the Allies desire food and munitions, but this cannot alter the fact that, for the sake of our honour and our future world usefulness, we must ourselves fight, not merely hire others to fight for us.

Sequestrating \$40,000,000.
Under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, Mr. A. Mitchell-Palmer, newly-appointed Alien Property Custodian, began his duties to day, says a New York telegram, dated October 23, to the Times. These consist in the sequestration of all enemy property in the United States. Mr. Palmer expects to secure the control of dividends, profits, and other moneys belonging to German corporations, amounting to at least \$40,000,000, which he will invest in Liberty Loan bonds. After the war, funds thus seized and used for the benefit of the United States will be disposed of as Congress may decree. Mr. Palmer is also taking an inventory of all war supplies stored in this country by agents of Germany. The value of these supplies is known to be more than \$30,000,000.

Plea for Statues of Americans.
At the American Luncheon Club, London, recently, Professor Samichryst addressed a large company on "The Significance of the United States in the War." He said that after the complete defeat of the German military power he had one great object in his life, namely, to make England better known to Americans, and America and its people better known in England. Any misunderstanding, that might exist between the two countries was purely the result of ignorance of one another. Two men stood out in the history of the world, who gave themselves unstintingly and unselfishly to the progress of mankind. Their ambition was the freedom of humanity, and the maintenance of every high ideal. They were George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln made it possible for America, Great Britain, and France to stand together today in the battle for humanity. There should be a statue of Lincoln in this country. He would have a statue of every prominent American erected in London, so that every Englishman, as he walked through the streets should learn to know the features and story of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and many others who stood up for liberty.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eight Years from Brighton.
A postcard posted in Brighton on August 2, 1909, has just been delivered at Kew-road Battersea, after an interval of eight years and two months, says the Times. The postcard shows the front of Brighton and a characteristic of the irrefragable is the absence of motor-cars. Another pre-war feature is the printer's inscription, which states that the card was issued by a London publisher and "Printed at the Works, Hamburg."

Cutting off Germany Sources of Wealth.

Lord Robert Cecil, who recently returned from a visit to the British front, said in conversation with a representative of Reuters Agency:—Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, and even Germany itself are kept at war by Kaiserism, by the military caste, backed by the classes who get rich on war, the vultures of commerce and industry. The military caste we must convince by arms, but the industrial and commercial vultures we must attack in their pockets. We must show them that war is not a paying business. Blockade by itself will not do that. We must go further and out of their sources of wealth as far as we can. We must cut off their overseas branches in the Far East, in parts of South America, and elsewhere. We welcome the United States Trading with the Enemy Act, which is admirably designed to carry on economic pressure. People cannot carry on operations without financial assistance from outside. Without finance they lose credit, and without credit they are done. Acting together our financial strength is enormous.

The Millionth Shell.
The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Minister of Munitions and the Belgian Prime Minister upon the production of the millionth shell at a National Factory conducted entirely by Belgian labour:—Baron de Broqueville, Belgian Government, Le Havre, France. Permit me as Minister of Munitions on the occasion of the production of the millionth shell, to take this opportunity of conveying to you the congratulations of the British Ministry of Munitions and an expression of our appreciation of the assistance rendered by this factory in the production of shells.—Winston Churchill, Ministry of Munitions, London. I am most grateful for your kind telegram. It has been a great pleasure to the Belgian Government to bear witness by this effort to the feelings of gratitude, and of indestructible union, which it entertains towards its great and noble friends of the British Empire. Our firm purpose is to fight on all the fields of war until the day when peace is secured by victory.—Broqueville.

Affairs of the Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor.

Major the Hon. George Edwin Hill-Trevor, of St. George's-road, S.W., who was adjudged bankrupt on July 13, 1917, attended in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, before Mr. Registrar Mellor, for public examination on a statement of affairs showing liabilities of £880 and assets valued at £287. Mr. J. B. Knight, Assistant Official Receiver, attended; Mr. W. G. Kent, solicitor, and Mr. Robinson (Robinson and Cummings) appeared for creditors. Examined by Mr. Knight, the bankrupt said that he was previously adjudged bankrupt in July, 1910, his liabilities then amounting to £10,718. Dividends aggregating 1s. 11d. 10s. in the pound were paid, and his discharge was suspended for three years from April 6, 1911. He had since been without business occupation, and had lived on an allowance from a relative. Between January and December, 1916, he held the rank of major in a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment (T.F.). He was then transferred to the T.F. Reserve on account of ill-health. At the same time his allowance ceased. His present position was due to this loss of income and to the illness of himself and his family. The examination was concluded.

NOTICES.



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IN THE COLONY.

DOORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALLS AND PEACE.

Sir George Reid's Speech to S. Merchants.

Sir George Reid, Premier of Australia, and at present time a member of the British Parliament, told 1,500 men of the Merchant's Association who had luncheon recently at Hotel Astor, that peace, it came, must be dictated by Allies, and that something more solid than Germany must stand behind it. His declaration was met by a great outburst of applause when he asked, "Are we going to have these outrageous outlaws, have broken every law of God and man, to sit around this table with us?" their cries of "No! No!" from parts of the ballroom.

Daring address, Sir George declared that the losses England suffered, she had still five a quarter million men under in different parts of the world.

William Red, chairman of the merchant's union, who was the first to speak, said that this country was the period of necessity. The problem came to every one individually.

can we give; how much money can we lend? Those are direct and specific questions which come home to the individual, and which are the questions at the moment that must be answered if we would win this war."

Mansion on Fire.
The old Elizabethan mansion at Mells Park, near Frome, the seat of Sir John F. F. Horner, caught fire recently. A rising wind carried the flames into the older part of the building, and the stables and the electric station were the only portions saved. The mansion was completely gutted, though the old main walls and the front in some parts appear little injured. The mansion had recently been refurbished and refitted, and the damage is estimated at many thousand pounds.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
6% WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Scrip Certificates may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

KEROSENE OIL.
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.35 per case ex store.

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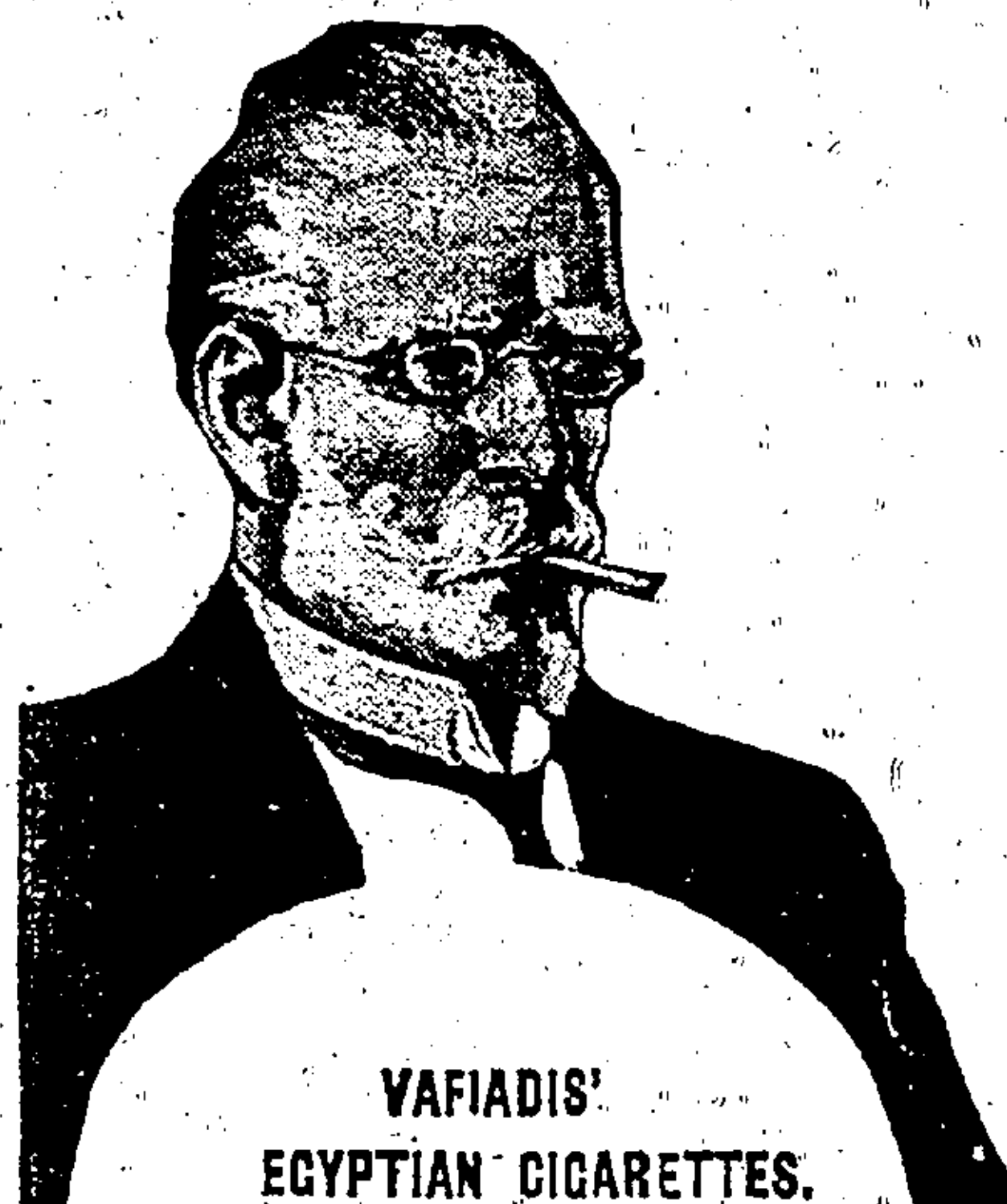
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.
TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshing, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Godown No. 153, Praya East, (Possession from 1st January 1918). Apply Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st floor above the (Dragon Garage) suitable for OFFICES, etc.—Apply to Box No. 183, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " " 50	2.35
" " " 10	50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " " 50	2.35
Yildiz " " 25	1.10
Club Size " " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " " 50	1.85
" " " 20	.75
Superfine " 100	2.40
" " " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rent Perpetuelle 4%).

The **BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE** begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th INSTANT.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from WEDNESDAY, December 12th, the departure of express trains from Kowloon and Canton will be as follows:—

	Down.	Up.
Leave Canton	7.25	3.20
Leave Kowloon	8.05	2.50

The mid-day express trains on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS are cancelled.

For further particulars see time tables.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
8th December, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTIERREZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October, 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.
Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

THE NEW THERAPY REMEDY. For all diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all chemists and druggists.

NOTICES.

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WOOL AND SILK MUFFLERS. LINED AND UNLINED GLOVES. DRESSING GOWNS. WAISTCOATS. FLANNEL PYJAMAS. PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR. ETC., ETC.

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NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES.

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2 Bot. Port Full Bodied	1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality
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1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne	1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Bot. Burgundy Beane	1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
3 Bot. St. Estephe Chateau	1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry Sandeman's	1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Bot. Port Superior Light Invalid	1 Bot. Gin
Case No. 3—132.	
1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne	1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Bot. Old Brown Sherry "E" Quality	1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality
4 Bot. Superior Old Port "D" Quality	1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy	1 Bot. Gin
1 Bot. "E" Quality	1 Bot. Orange Curacao
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch	
1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality	

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

From whatever standpoint we view the situation, there can be no doubt about it that we are at the present passing through one of the most critical and important stages of the whole war. When the conflict first broke out, there was a fairly widespread feeling that such a gigantic struggle between the biggest military and naval Powers of the world, aided by all the modern developments of warfare, could not possibly be of a protracted nature, but, though time has brought many more belligerents into the arena, there seems little likelihood of a decision being reached in the immediate future. Though it is true that many of the combatant nations are war-weary and that others have had to drop into the background, on the part of the principal Powers concerned there seems to be an ever-growing determination to fight the issue thoroughly out. That is the position as it is to-day, and, such being the case, we may expect to witness a dramatic tussle for supremacy in the not far distant future.

From a military point of view—and it appears to be becoming increasingly evident that the end will not come before a decisive result has been secured on the battlefield—the main factor in the situation is the elimination of Russia as a fighting force, with the coincident disappearance of Rumania as an active Allied unit. These circumstances in themselves would not necessarily have had any great effect on the war, but they have unhappily resulted in the enemy being able to remove large forces from the Russian front and to employ them to his distinct advantage in other theatres. As an instance of this, it may be noticed that von Hindenburg had at his disposal in the recent attack on the British position near Cambrai no fewer than 300,000 men, while it is asserted by the American War Secretary that there is now a relatively larger German force in the West than at any time during the war. We all know also the immense effort which the enemy has been making on Italian territory, which has necessitated the withdrawal of considerable bodies of Anglo-French troops from the West in order to stay the onrush which at one time seriously threatened the separate existence of Italy. These are facts which will call for the very utmost attention and consideration on the part of the Entente Powers, and it is not surprising to read the opinion that in the next few months we may have to face dangers more formidable than those of 1914. A good deal, of course, depends on the progress and outcome of the armistice negotiations between Russia and the enemy, and, at the moment, anything might happen in this connection. If, as is possible, the deliberations break down, or, on the other hand, the Russian people make it quite clear that they are not prepared to listen to peace, the Germans may yet find that they have committed a huge tactical blunder by thinning down the strength of their forces on the Russian front. In that event, much good may eventually arise out of the present somewhat confused outlook.

But if there is an inclination in some quarters to feel a little impatient and anxious regarding the immediate outlook, it is as well to realise that through thick and thin the Allies are animated by a great, consuming determination to see the war through until that stage is reached when the securing of their aims is in visible sight. Whether the call be for more men, more money or more sacrifices of every kind, we are confident that the necessities of the time will be fully met by the free peoples of the world. Neither Britain, America nor France—and it is on these that the main burden of the war will fall in future—are accustomed to being discouraged by untoward events. And it is surely a comforting thought that in neither of these countries is there any tendency to view lightly the immediate seriousness of the situation. Our statesmen and military leaders have no misconception of the outlook. They know full well what is at stake. And, with that knowledge, they and the Allied peoples as a whole are, as Lord Robert Cecil has just put it, more than ever determined to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. That is the firm, unalterable resolve from which they will never be moved.

A Great Victory.

The capture of Jerusalem is unquestionably one of the greatest victories that has fallen to the Allies for a considerable time past. As in the case of Bagdad, the capture is the result of skillful, determined and persevering effort on the part of the British troops, who have moved from one success to another in the Palestine campaign in a manner that speaks well for the spirit and efficiency of the men and the splendid leadership of the officers under General Allenby. Throughout the British Empire, and indeed throughout Christendom, the news of the capture of Jerusalem will be received with profound satisfaction, not only because of the inspiring effect it is certain to have on the efforts of the Allies and of the corresponding depression it is likely to have on the enemy, but also because of the historical associations of the city, which contains many monuments and relics precious to Christians throughout the world. For far too long a period had Palestine, and particularly its historic capital, been under the domination of the Turks, and it must frequently have seemed extraordinary to many that Christians had tolerated such an anomalous state of affairs for so long a time. As is pointed out in one of to-day's telegrams, the solitude shown by the conquerors of Jerusalem for the Holy Places is indeed in striking contrast to the ruthless and barbarous treatment meted out by the Germans in their treatment of relics held in veneration. The modern Hun is indeed materialistic in every respect, having neither in himself the ability to appreciate nor the power to understand such veneration in others. This latest victory for the Allied arms strikes as heavy a blow at German aspirations in the Near East as did the capture of Bagdad to the hopes in the fanciful Berlin to Bagdad scheme. It is likewise another vindication of the enmity of British military prowess over German leadership.

The Jews and Palestine.

With the capital of Palestine in the hands of the Allies, it is perhaps not too soon to speak of the probability of the country passing once more into the hands of the Jews, who would thus have an opportunity of again forming a State and becoming a nation with a settled habitation instead of being the most wandering race on the face of the earth. It is well-known that the consensus of opinion among the Jews favours such a return to the land of their origin, and in many countries influential Jews and Jewish newspapers have often expressed such hopes. Quite recently, Jewish meetings were held in London, at which resolutions were passed expressing gratitude to the British Government for its declaration in favour of the establishment of Palestine as the home of the Jewish people. Lord Rothschild, who, as is well-known, belongs to one of the best known Jewish families, presided and read letters expressing sympathy from prominent statesmen. Of course such a question is not likely to be definitely decided until after the war, but that it is likely to be the best solution of Palestine's destiny is evidently the opinion of a large number of persons besides the Jews.

A Blow for Germany.

In a war like the present, when so much depends upon a continuous and almost unlimited supply of munitions, there are other factors besides sheer manpower to be taken into account. The enemy is probably realising that point full well now that that famous Griesheim-Elektron chemical works, one of the biggest munition factories in the world, has been completely wiped out by an explosion. In our telegraphic columns to-day will be found some details of this great centre of activity which has played such an important part in supplying the German Army with the means whereby to carry on the war. It was particularly concerned with the production of those poison gases and shells which have made the war hideous and incidentally was an arm of the Zeppelin campaign. Its total destruction therefore means much to the enemy, and we need not be surprised that it is compared in its effects to a serious military defeat.

DAY BY DAY.

LOVE AND TRUST ARE THE ONLY MOTHER-MILK OF ANY MAN'S SOUL.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Samuel Johnson (1784).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Lottery Tickets.
A Chinese, who claimed that he was just down from Canton and did not know the Hongkong law, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing a number of lottery tickets. A fine of \$50, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.
Orders are issued as follows:—Friday, 14th instant.—10.15 a.m. Lectures by Dr. Koch at the Military Hospital; 5.45 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Tisdall at the Helms May Institute. Wednesday, 19th instant.—10 a.m. Home Nursing Exam. at the Helms May Institute.—W. Wilkinson, acting adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

The Old Deafness.

A Chinese, employed as a cook on board the s.s. Maunang, was arrested yesterday for having three tins of prepared opium in a box. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he stated that he was a stranger here and did not know the laws. A fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

Another Fire.

Fire broke out at 4.30 this morning on the second floor of 203, Queen's Road West, which is occupied as a medicine store and shop. The building is a four storey one, but the Fire Brigade managed to confine the flames to the one floor, and in under one hour and a half had the outbreak under control. A considerable amount of damage was done by fire and water, but it has not yet been definitely estimated.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Royal Garrison Artillery v. Royal Engineers.

This match, played at Happy Valley on the 11th inst., resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

R.G.A.	
B. Athorne, run out...	35
Br. Dix, c. Gordon, b. Cripwell...	2
Br. Drummond, b. Reakes...	0
Gr. Sharman, c. Lucas, b. Cripwell...	3
C.Q.M.S. Ross, c. McGregor, b. Reakes...	4
Gr. Baine, b. Cripwell...	1
Gr. Perkins, b. W., b. Adams...	13
Gr. Mans, c. Waller, b. Reakes...	2
Gr. Boocock, b. Adams...	0
Br. Armistys, c. Lucas, b. Adams...	2
Lt. Baker, not out...	13
Extras...	14
Total...	89

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
S. S. Cripwell...	11 3 29 3
C.Q.M.S. Reakes...	18 3 37 2
Cpl. Adams...	5 3 2 9 3
R.E.	
Sgt. McGregor, c. Dix, b. Athorne...	1
Spr. Gordon, c. Armistys, b. Athorne...	12
Cpl. Adams, b. Boocock...	2
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, c. Drummond, b. Boocock...	8
Spr. Waller, c. Perkins, b. Athorne...	20
Lt. Lucas, b. Boocock...	0
S. S. Cripwell, c. Mann, b. Athorne...	10
Spr. Millard, not out...	0
Lt. Pasall, b. Boocock...	8
Cpl. Heath, not out...	0
Extras...	6
Total (6 wks)...	65

Spr. Townsend did not bat.
Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Br. Athorne... 14 1 37 4
Gr. Boocock... 14 2 29 4
There were two "no balls."

AMERICA AT WAR.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's Impressions.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who recently returned from a visit to America, told a large and representative gathering at "Kingsclere" last evening some of the impressions he had gained of the steps that the United States is taking to fulfil her part in the war. Over two hundred invitations had been issued by the American Consul General (Mr. G. E. Anderson) and most of Hongkong's leading residents, together with many members of the American community, attended. Tea was first served; music being discoursed by the orchestra of the 25th Middlesex, under Bandmaster Laurie Owen.

Mr. Anderson preceded Mr. Holyoak by saying that such a representative audience tempted him to make a speech as to what Americans in Hongkong thought of their country's part in the great struggle that was now going on in Europe. But he would confine himself to a explanation of the occasion. There were very few people out of the United States who understood the war situation there; in fact a great many Americans did not understand it although they were at home. Perhaps people could appreciate the situation in America when they realised that in the Presidential election a year ago the people of the country spoke quite distinctly in favour of peace. Even the Germans said that the election was a mandate for peace. He was not disposed to trace American history, but he thought they all realised how ingrained was the indisposition of the United States to interfere with things European. One of their principles of international relations was not to interfere in Europe, and that, in a measure, explained the election of a year ago. That feeling continued well into the winter, perhaps until January. Then the American people became restless. He could not explain why. In February they had the announcement of unrestrained submarine, and in March they prepared for war; in April they declared war, and in May they passed the most stringent Conscription Act of any democratic nation. That revolution of feeling needed explanation. The American people were quite willing to fight when they understood what they were fighting for, and the problem in the United States was not to make men fight but to make them understand the problem that the fight was about. It was during the ferment that Mr. Holyoak visited the country and he was going to tell them of his impressions. Mr. Anderson went on to speak of two great states which stood out in the world to-day, even above the fact of war. They were democracy and the new womanhood. They were now witnessing a ferment all over the world and democracy was looking more carefully at the responsibilities of Governments. Whether they liked it or not, and whether it was for good or ill, democracy was here and they could not get away from it. With regard to the new woman movement, women would give more to the State and take more from it and if it were not given to her she would take it with her own strength. They could be certain that the woman who married their sons would be a very different woman from her mother. In conclusion, Mr. Anderson said he owed an apology to Mr. Holyoak, for he first asked him to say something on the question at a small dinner and Mr. Holyoak consented. Then a large dinner was contemplated until the idea had grown to a large mixed gathering and Mr. Holyoak had been let in for it.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak first of all explained his position and how he came to find himself addressing such a large gathering on such a subject. Dealing with America's part in the war he said that the majority of the civilized world now engaged in the great

conflict had, in the early days of the war, misjudged President Wilson's attitude. Up to the time of the infamous sinking of the Lusitania and for some time after, the United States was not in a position to declare war on Germany, and no one was more aware of that than President Wilson. He did not say that America as a whole did not boil with indignation at the ruthless sinking of that ship and unarmed passenger vessels, but that she was not in a position to go to war. Having read extracts from some of President Wilson's speeches then and now, Mr. Holyoak said there was an enormous gap which either pointed to development in the national thought of the man. He thought it was a development in the situation. Having referred to Mr. D'Yncourt advised her to go to Somerset House and make a declaration to change her name. To the stock of child Scripture stories there is an acceptable addition in the Spectator. One little boy, told to write all his know of Elijah, speaking truly for himself, wrote: "We do not know much of this holy man, and added: "But we know that he went for a cruise with a widow." In his recent published volume of literary recollections, Charles MacFarlane gives one example of the pun which deserves to rank among the masterpieces in that much maligned branch of humour. No one after hearing it can agree with Lamb that the worst pun is the best one. The story concerns Horace Smith (co-author with his brother of the inimitable imitations called "Rejected Addresses") and the dramatist Kenney. The two were dining out one evening, and Kenney suddenly rose from his seat coughing violently, staggered across the room, growing almost black in the face, and at last expelled from his throat, by a final heroic spasm, a piece of cork which he had not noticed as he drained his wine-glass. As the company sat aghast, Smith lifted his voice: "That's not the road for Cork, but it's the way to kill Kenney," he ejaculated. "Yes, we are told that Smith preserved such an air of nonchalant gravity in all his jests and puns as largely to spoil their effect, and had no great reputation as a perlor wit. Much has been heard recently of the fact that persons who have lost a limb retain the "sense" of that limb, and can feel pain in it. But a soldier who writes to the Manchester Guardian describes a much more elaborate variation of the phenomenon: "I had the misfortune to lose my left hand on the Messines Ridge last June, and all the pain I have suffered from the wound has been in the hand which I no longer possess. Now the peculiar part of it all is that on alternate days the fingers of the missing hand open and close; that is to say, yesterday they were closed; to-day they are open. To-morrow they will be closed again. This change takes place during sleep, and once or twice, on restless nights, I have actually felt the change taking place. I was left-handed, and during the attack I carried my revolver in the missing hand. When the fingers are closed they are exactly in the same position as if they were still grasping the revolver. The only explanation I can offer is that what remained of the hand after I was wounded was smothered exactly twenty-four hours later. Also, I was wounded somewhere about four o'clock in the morning, and was operated on about the same time the following morning, and the opening and closing of the fingers takes place about this time.

When author marries author, should they enter into literary partnership also? It is a question which a mere "counting of heads" leaves undecided. Like the late Major Claude and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, have found success in collaboration. On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Onions, Mr. and Mrs. Staspole, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Strang, and Mr. and Mrs. Conlon Kerahan seem to favour the Browning's plan of independent literary labour.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"The concentration of one's faculties in striving to arrive at a right solution of a problem seems to me to remove from one's mind the temptation to jest in a Court of Justice," said Sir Albert Bowen, the retiring Common Sergeant, in a farewell speech at the Old Bailey.

Emily Kaiser, a British born subject, appeared in sore distress before the Marylebone magistrate for having given the name of Fraser in filling up a form at an apartment house. "I can't get on at all with my name," said the woman, "I have been discharged from my place because they say I am a German." She was fined 5s, and Mr. D'Yncourt advised her to go to Somerset House and make a declaration to change her name.

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A HISTORIC COMPANY.

Some Facts Concerning the
Union Insurance Society
of Canton.

An extremely interesting outline of the brilliant commercial history of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., was given at the Supreme Court this morning, when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., on behalf of the Society, applied to the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) for confirmation by the Court of certain alterations of objects in its Memorandum of Association. The alteration has been duly passed and confirmed by a special resolution of the Company.

Mr. Sharp said that the petition which was before his Lordship had been signed by Mr. Ede, the General Manager, and by Mr. Holyoak and Mr. Lang, Directors. He proposed to give his Lordship an outline of the history of the Society, and state reasons for the alteration of the Memorandum, with some reference to the financial position of the Society. The Society was incorporated in its present form in 1832, but existed long before that date. It was originally started in Canton as early as 1835, in what were called the "factory days," by a group of British merchants, and from that time until the present its shares had been mainly held by British subjects. The Company was essentially a British concern. In 1841, on the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain, the business was transferred from Canton to Hongkong. The Society had had a career of extraordinary success. Its progress and expansion had been continuous and were still increasing. By sound business methods, it had achieved a position which was in many respects unique. The original paid-up capital of the Society in 1835 was a quarter of a million dollars, with authorised capital of \$1,250,000. To-day the authorised capital was \$4,000,000, of which about \$1,500,000 was paid up. In addition, the Society had accumulated Reserve Funds of over \$4,500,000, besides its unclaimed capital of nearly \$2,500,000, making what were practically reserves amounting to a total of about \$7,000,000. The profits of the Society as distributed among shareholders were similarly interesting. Since 1871 the Society had paid in dividends over \$11,000,000, and prior to that date a further large amount, of which he had no figures there. Twice during the last few years—in 1895 and 1903—the paid-up capital had been increased out of surplus profits, without any call whatever on shareholders, by doubling the value of the shares; the first time from \$25 to \$50 a share, and afterwards from \$50 to \$100 per share. These were bonuses which the shareholders of few Companies had enjoyed, amounting as they did to three-quarters of the value of the shares. That these large dividends and bonuses had not impaired the Society's security was manifest from the fact that during the last nine years its assets had been more than doubled. The Society had from time to time extended the sphere of its operations by establishing branches in London, Shanghai and other places in China, the Straits Settlements, Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere. So that to-day the Society had actual branches scattered over the greater part of the world, and, of course, agencies even more widely. Mr. Ede, the General Manager, who has been connected with the Society for altogether 34 years, had, for the last ten years, been in charge of its affairs, and he (Mr. Sharp) might say that the period since Mr. Ede assumed control had been the period of the Society's greatest expansion and success. This brief survey of its history and financial position showed that the Society had capital and assets amply sufficient for its present and proposed additional business. He would point out to His Lordship that the modern tendency was towards what he might term "complete" insurance companies. People who wanted to be insured

GOLF.

The Christmas Competitions.

The Captain's Cup Competition for December was won by Mr. R. J. Birbeck and the tie for the play-off is as follows:—

Bye:—R. J. Grist v. M. A. Murray.

R. J. Birbeck v. A. B. Parvia; J. Hooper v. O. C. Stark v. F. J. de Rome; A. Ritchie v. R. M. Henderson; Eldon Potter v. J. C. Fietober.

Bye:—W. D. Kraft v. L. J. Blackburn.

First round to be played off before Monday, Jan. 14.

Second round to be played off before Monday, Jan. 21.

Semi-final to be played off before Monday, Jan. 28.

Final to be played off before Monday, Feb. 4.

For the Christmas Holidays there will be an Ecclectic Competition for men over the 18 hole course and for ladies over the Relief Course from Saturday, Dec. 22, until Wednesday, Dec. 26, and a Bogey Pool Competition for men over the 18 hole course for the same period, and a Medal Competition for ladies over the Relief Course of 9 holes on Saturday and Sunday Dec. 22 and 23. In addition to the above there will be a mixed foursome competition over the Relief Course of 9 holes commencing on Saturday Dec. 22 and finishing on Christmas Day, Dec. 25. On Boxing Day, there will be a mixed foursome competition over the 18 hole course, Medal play, to be played any time after noon: a silver cup has been kindly presented by Dr. Moore Graham, of the S.S. "Empress of Asia," for the winning lady.

EWO COTTON CO.

A Dividend of Twenty Taels.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts have received the following advice from Shanghai:—The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 20 for year ending 31st October, 1917. The net profit is Tls. 854,000, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—To write off plant, machinery, buildings, etc. Tls. 125,000; to place to Reserve Fund Tls. 150,000; to place to Equalization of Dividend Fund Tls. 125,000; to place to Repairs and Renewals Tls. 50,000; to place to War Funds \$50,000; To pay a bonus to staff Tls. 20,000; and carry forward to new account Tls. 4,000.

in various ways naturally preferred an office which undertook insurance generally, rather than having to get separate policies with different offices each restricted to one kind of risk—marine risks, fire, accident, workmen's compensation, and employer's liability. All these kinds of insurances were now commonly done by the same company, although formerly only by separate companies. The companies with restricted objects were handicapped nowadays, and the older companies, like the Society, had been extending their objects, so as to compete on level terms with newer companies possessing wider powers; and the Courts at Home and in Hongkong had sanctioned such enlargements. The proposed alteration extended the Society's objects to all kinds of insurance except the issue of policies of life insurance, i.e. ordinary life insurance business, which the Company did not ask for. In conclusion, the alteration would enable the Society to carry on its business more effectively, and to carry on certain business which, under existing circumstances, might conveniently and advantageously be combined with its present business. All the preliminaries had been complied with.

His Lordship remarked that the history of the company was very interesting and the application would be granted.

SANITARY BOARD.

Diocesan School Water Supply.

At the Sanitary Board this afternoon correspondence was considered relative to supplying water for flushing proposed through closets at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster minuted that water from the mains should not be used.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley minuted that the school was a boarding school and was therefore on a different footing from other Government schools. He thought the application should be granted.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming thought that the application should be refused, unless the usual conditions were complied with.

Mr. Ng Hon-lee agreed with Mr. Alabaster.

The Chairman (the Hon. Mr. Chatham) said there seemed to be a diversity of opinion on the matter, but he thought it might be treated as a special case, for the conditions were altogether exceptional. He moved that the Board recommend the granting of the application.

Mr. Bowley seconded, saying the school was much availed of by British, Eurasian and Chinese boys and had been established for a number of years. It had always received good reports from the Education Authorities, and was recognised as one of the best schools for the teaching of English in the Colony. The ordinary practice in the circumstances was to sink a well, but this course was not followed because it was hoped to remove the school at an early date to better premises, and the sinking of a well would be a waste of money.

Mr. Alabaster argued that there was no reason for making an exception in this case, more particularly as it was suggested that the school did not wish for any great length of time to make use of the concession. Should they within a few months time leave the premises, the premises with these public facilities would be available to any tenant who might apply to use them. If there were any urgent need the cost of sinking a well was not great. He must adhere to the principle he had always adhered to—that public water should not be used.

The Chairman said a proviso would be made that if the premises ceased to be occupied as a school the permit would be withdrawn.

The motion was agreed to.

A Unique Dinner.
Dr. Frederick Starr, a noted anthropologist from the University of China this year, sailed from Yokohama recently for America. Before leaving he was given a rather unique dinner by the Nippon Society which promotes pilgrimages to famous temples in Japan.

SAKURA BEER



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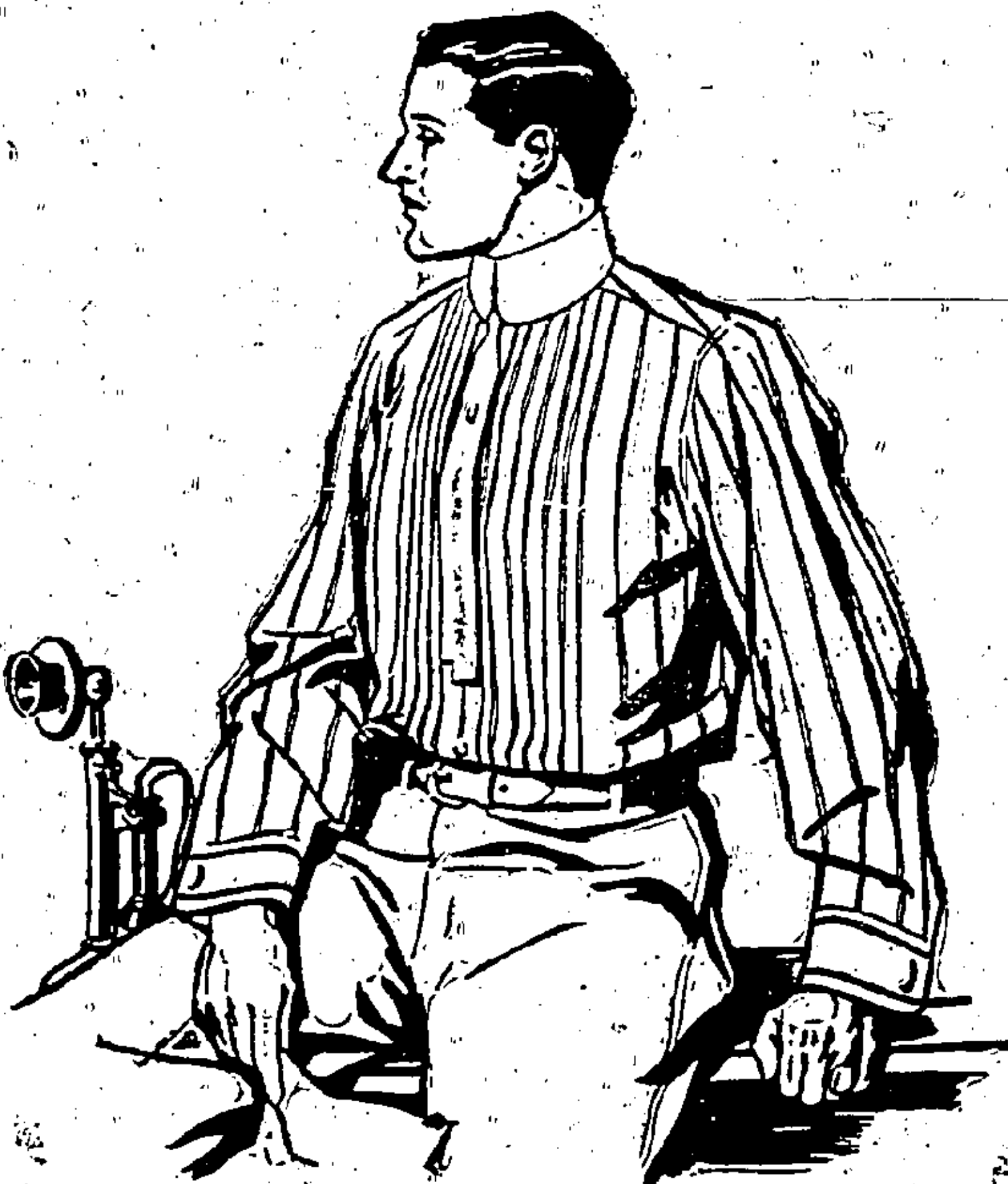
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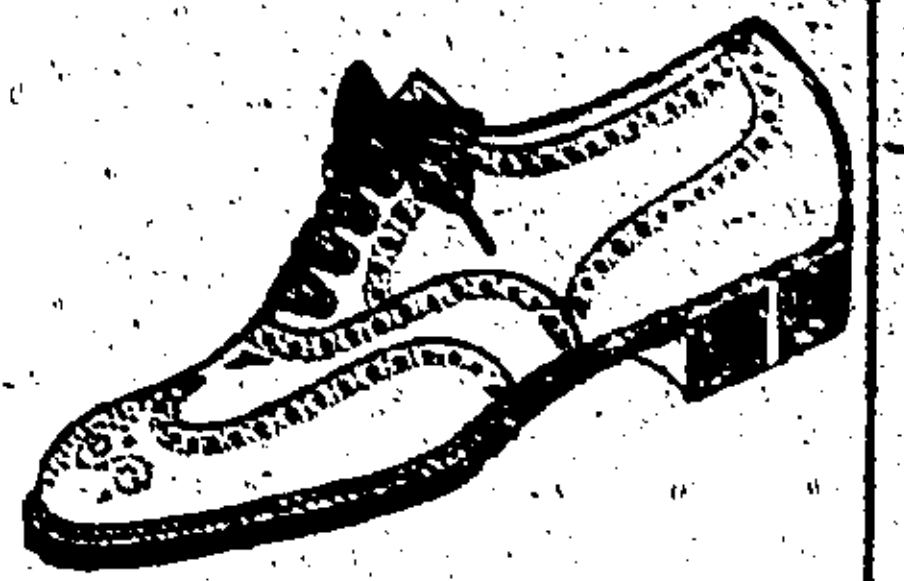
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2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection		
1 "Port, Superb Tawny		\$ 31.00
2 "Claret, St. Julien		
1 "Sherry, "Id Brown,	Quarts	
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."		
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters		

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot,"	Quart	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's		
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX		
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection		\$27.00
2 "Port, Tawny Dry		
2 "Claret, St. Julien,	Quart	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."		
1 "Sherry "Vino de Pasto"		
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters		

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart	
1 "Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint	
1 "D.O.M.		
2 "Rich Old Port		
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection		\$23.00
1 "Brandy 20 year Old	Quart	
1 "Sherry, Amontillado W.S.		
2 "Claret, Medoc		
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."		
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters		

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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, etc.	Tokichi Maru Capt. Ogura T. 15,130	THURS., 13th Dec., at noon. (MON., 31st Dec., at noon.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	(SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	SUN., 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Kobe and Yokohama...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi T. 9,000	(TUESDAY, 18th Dec.)
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(Occupying 5 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan A. E. Hodgkins TUES. 11th Dec., at noon.

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Fri., 14th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs., 20th Dec. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 21st Dec. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA		Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when no cargo is taken.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Tribute to the Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Cecil Holden held an inquest at Birkenhead, recently, concerning the death of Arthur George Patrick (32), of 87, Marion-road, Chelsea, London, who was fifth engineer on board a ship torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side and penetrated the engine-room. Deceased and other three men were killed. The Coroner said this was the first case of this kind in the town, and expressed the hope that it would be the last. It was a very sad thing, he continued, that a man of deceased's age should have met his death in this way, and as the jury would readily appreciate, he had given his life in the general interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was not necessary to say anything with regard to the action of the Mercantile Marine during times past, but their wonderful courage, steadfastness, and resourcefulness had been instrumental in bringing to naught the schemes of the enemy and rightly exciting the admiration of the world and deservedly bringing to themselves the complete gratitude of the country. The jury associated themselves with these remarks and requested that their sympathy be conveyed to the widow and children of the deceased. They returned a verdict of "Death from a factored skull, due to the action of the enemy."

British Women's National Memorial to Seamen.

Under the auspices of the Liverpool Seamen's Friendly Society, Mrs. G. Grattan Guinness, of London, gave an address in the Gordon Smith Institute, Paradise-street, Liverpool, on "How the Women of England can Help the Sailors." Mrs. Geo. Downie presided, and there was a fair attendance of ladies. Mrs. Grattan Guinness said the war had taught them unity; and they needed more and more to learn the lesson. They had hardly realised what the merchant seamen were to them as an Empire, and what a tremendous debt of gratitude they owed to them, for they had gone forth to fight against the greatest horrors until recently without guns to defend themselves. She believed that every seaman was living up to the very letter of Nelson's famous dictum, "England expects every man to do his duty." They had had in the homes of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society in the first eight months of the year 15,654 men from mined or torpedoed ships, who represented the crews of 584 vessels. There were thousands of men standing in need of help, and she had a scheme for raising £21,000 to celebrate the "coming of age" of their Ladies' Guild, which sum could be devoted to building some Seamen's Home in one of their great ports that would be worthy of the appreciation of English women, the women of their Empire.

The s.s. Princess Alice.

When the converted German liner Princess Alice, now being put into shape for the trans-Pacific voyage, leaves the island next month she will probably take with her a considerable number of government officials and employes and their families, as the office of the Governor General (says the "Manila Daily Bulletin" of the 4th instant) has just notified all departments of the government that accommodations on her will probably be available, and that requests for reservations are desired by December 15. The sailing date has not been definitely fixed, it is stated, but will be early in January, and first class accommodations will cost \$10 (U. S. currency), for each adult. Applications for reservations should be made on executive bureau form No. 1, through the director of the office in which the applicant is employed, but in the case of those in the provinces it is stated that telegraphic requests for reservation will be considered if it would otherwise be impossible to get the application to Manila by December 15. The Princess Alice was of the North German Lloyd line, and was considered to be one of the finest passenger vessels on the oriental-European run prior to the war. She took refuge in Cebu harbour shortly after the breaking out of the war in 1914. On her homeward trip from the Philippines she will be operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and upon her arrival in the United States will be turned over to the federal shipping board for such use as that body may deem best. The Princess Alice will make the run from Manila to San Francisco.

THE NATIONAL MISSION.

Bishop Norris' Message to Hongkong.

The following address from Bishop Norris, of Peking, was read by the Bishop of Victoria in St. John's Cathedral on the anniversary of the commencement of the National Mission:

To all who shared in the "National Mission" Beginning in 1916. My dear friends,—For many of us made friends last year, thanks to the generous warmth of your welcome to a stranger, and your forbearance towards a messenger most unworthy of his message, I cannot let the anniversary of these happy meetings come round and pass by us without an effort to recall to you as well as to myself, something of what God showed us then, something of what we saw to be ideal, something of what we hoped would be possible. For such recollection will lead to reflection; and as we look back we shall find cause for thankfulness,—which spells encouragement; and for heart-searching,—which may shame us into fresh effort. I want you once more to stand with me by the side of my favourite "bottomless" tarn and look into its depths for vision. I want you to ask yourselves how far in the year that has elapsed, you have "filled your water pots up to the brim". I want to ask you where you have been throwing your nets. Have you launched out with the deep? Or have you gone back to the old shallows which proved barren before? In a word have you been in earnest, and what like has been your faith?

And then I want to ask how far we have tried to keep God's purpose before our minds. Some of you will remember perhaps my reference to Richard Furlong, the engraver, and his friend Mr. Tabbs, the picture-frame maker; and perhaps you have for a while forgotten the moral of the story? Let me remind you "then": God is always printing proofs: we men stand by. It is always possible we shall catch sight of the perfect thing, God's purpose; and then it will be worth while for us to sacrifice all we have and are, to obtain it for our own. Have you caught sight of it? Did you get a vision of it at all last December? And if so have you made the necessary sacrifice to make it your own? Because only so far as each one of us does that, can we be said to be working for God's purpose for our Nation. You remember what that is!

England, my England, turn to thy God!

Thou art Christian in name: be Christian in deed.

Vain were thy victory, vain thy shed blood,

If thou failest thy God in the hour of His need.

God needs thee, but not as thou wast in thy pride!

'Tis His world not thine 'neath the tyrant's rod:

Repent, be converted, and fight on God's side,

Loose the world for thyself but win it for God.

A Christian England! "Only possible if personal religion becomes an ethical force in the nation." If it was true a year ago that events were forcing upon us the conviction that God matters, is it not a hundredfold more true to-day? Think of Russia, of Italy, and the rumours, probably true enough, that Germany is desperately anxious for a separate peace with some of her enemies at least if she cannot force a general peace with all. I think of our disappointed hopes, of the strong probability that the war may yet last for years, that the strain of the past three years may be intensified to a degree that seemed impossible a year ago. Think of the children of whom we said "Thank God they are too young," and who are hurrying to the age when we shall have to let them go with the bravest looks and words we can summon to hide our anguished hearts. Do not all these things confront us in irresistible array to force upon us again the conviction that God matters? That it is God alone that matters: for it is only God who can give peace on

earth? And if so, does it not drive us on to ask how we stand in God's sight: each one of us, the responsible child of a moral God, sojourning here for a while only, carelessly or fearfully, (which is but good English for reverently), taking life seriously or vainly, remembering or forgetting that we were redeemed by the blood of Christ. How do we stand to-day? I cannot help remembering, even as I write the question again, that I asked it first on the morning of the second Sunday of the Mission. And what was the answer then? "We stand, my brethren, at our prison gates, face to face with the future, prisoners set free, prisoners of hope." I ventured then to say of us that we stood outside the dungeon of our selfishness—but I warned you that we could fall back unless we turned to the stronghold, to religion that binds us to Christ and to each other. How do we stand to-day?

Outside the sermons which I was allowed to preach to you in the Cathedral on the Sundays of the Mission, my work fell mainly along three lines: the men's meeting in the Public Hall, the addresses to women in the afternoon, and the three evening meetings in the Theatre. I do not wish to attempt to go over again the ground covered then. But as I recall to myself the substance of what I tried to say, one or two points stand out with sufficient clearness to encourage me to remind you of them, as a help to answering the question: How do we stand to-day?

And first, the attendance at these men's meetings! I shall never forget it, because it was such a wonderful encouragement: you knew nothing about me, you were not drawn thither to hear a well-known orator or famous preacher: you came because you were interested in the questions raised. I think I may dare even to say you came because you were in earnest then. You really wished to know why God did not stop the war; and some of you did not wholly approve the answer I gave. Well, He has not stopped it yet, and I believe more firmly than ever to-day in the truth of what I said then, that God will only stop the war when it has done its work, when we have learnt our lessons, yes and when we have forsaken our sins, selfishness, carelessness, self-indulgence, and "play the game" of Christianity as it ought to be played. Unless—which God forbid—we refuse to learn, unless through our self-willed pride we make all the sacrifices, all the sufferings of God and man of none effect. But that will not prove Christianity to be played out: it will only prove we are not Christians. And God forbid that this should be true! If we want to know how we stand, let us take stock once more of our private prayers, of the part we take in our common prayers in Church, of our business dealings, of our efforts to carry the "Consciousness of God" into our daily lives, their work and their recreations.

Secondly, if the men encouraged me by their attendance at the Public Hall, I am not likely to forget the earnestness of the women who came to the Cathedral evening after evening, who thronged the big room at the Helena-May Institute on the Wednesday. I would fain remind those who listened then how we traced together the dangers of thoughtlessness, of carelessness, of the slavery of fashion, of how we sought for an ideal to set before us, of how we found it in the Blessed Mother of Our Lord. "You women," as my friend in India had said, "are, and always must be, the most powerful influence in our lives." We saw the need of discipline to strengthen our lives, of an ideal of goodness rather than of popularity or leadership, to make our influence an uplifting force, and, lastly, as we dwell on the memory of her who shall for ever be "blessed among women," we saw the need of holiness: "the sense of God's touch upon her," of God's presence with her, seeming to pervade the very atmosphere in which she moves. She must "reflect the Holiness of God." Where do we stand as regards these things? What signs are there as compared with a year ago, of greater discipline in our lives? Of a real effort to aim at

nothing less than goodness? Of constant seeking the face of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, that so we may catch the reflection of His Holiness?

Thirdly, and I have deliberately put last the recollection of those mass meetings in the Theatre, because they seemed to me to express so clearly the sense of a National Mission. I would earnestly ask you to go back to those messages of Amos, of Malachi, of Isaiah, which seemed then, which are still so wonderfully appropriate to our needs. We are fighting for freedom to live, nationally; and Amos reminds us that if we would live we must seek the Lord. Why? Because while all else changes, passes, God remains, a rock amid the waves, a refuge in the storm, a friend in the hour of national need. Where? Not on the Cross, where the Son of God hung for a few short hours, but at the right hand of power where He lives for ever strong to help all those who seek Him. How? By looking for Him where He is likely to be found, by being ready to recognize Him when He meets us: Christ told His disciples they would find Him in "one of these little ones." Christ bids us as a nation to-day seek Him in succouring the smaller nations which have been too long and too heroically oppressed by their stronger neighbours. To fight for Belgium, for Serbia, for Montenegro, for Poland, without a thought of national profit for ourselves is in truth to seek the Lord, and so seeking, we shall live. For, let us not forget it, God has loved us. "I have loved you, saith the Lord." That is the ground of the Divine appeal to us to-day, as it was in the days of Malachi. And we have been in danger of forgetting that love, because we have allowed our family life to be imperilled, our God-given "Day of remembrance" to be treated like any other day, our poor to be oppressed, our rich men to forget the joy of real generosity.

As a nation we are called to seek the Lord that we may live; as a nation we are reminded that God has loved us; as a nation, we are given to-day an opportunity unparalleled in the world's history of doing our duty to the world. And from Isaiah, the young Jewish noble fresh from his vision of God, of the call that came to him in the courtyard of the Temple at Jerusalem, we learnt something of what that duty is, which England owes to the world. Forgive me if I end with one or two quotations from the words I spoke to you on that last Sunday evening, words in which I tried to sum up what I had learnt myself of the lessons of the National Mission. "There is an honour, there is a supremacy, there is a leadership among nations as amongst men, which is based on the one foundation which cannot be taken from us against our will. There is one thing which none can wrest from us, one thing which we can have and hold without exciting jealous or envy—or any enmity at all, the supremacy of goodness, which will draw the nations unto us. Wherever England goes, wherever she touches the world that knows not God, in India or in Africa, in China or the islands of the sea, let her preach the word of God, let her carry it in her hand as a gift, let her prove it for what it is by her acts, sow it world-wide, scatter it on the waters of the sea, and reap it in the Harvest of God. That we should make efforts here and now, to help our country to win the war, to rise to our Missionary responsibility, to lead higher holier lives, less selfish more self-sacrificing; for, I have loved you saith the Lord. Oh, my brethren, come ye let us walk in the light of the Lord."

Independence Declared in Hupoh.

According to the Eastern News Agency General Shih Hsing-chuan, the Commander of the 1st Division at Chingchow in Hupoh, declared independence last Saturday. His object in declaring independence was to prevent fighting between the Northern and Southern troops in his district. He has also issued a proclamation promising protection to all foreigners and their property.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

Headmistress' Report for 1917.

The report of the Headmistress of the above School for the school year 1916-1917, which is to be read by Mr. E. J. Noronha at the distribution of prizes this evening, is as follows:—

Since the submission of my report at the first public distribution of prizes held in connection with St. Francis' School, I have to record with much pleasure the removal of the school to more commodious premises. From the old school house in St. Francis' Street, the school has been transferred to leased premises at 157 and 159, Wanchai Road. This change was considered necessary on account of the limited accommodation in the old building and also because the site of the new premises is more convenient for the pupils. While the change was desirable in every other respect, the increased rent has imposed a heavier burden of expenditure. At the date of the annual inspection by the Inspector of English Schools, there were present at school 114 scholars, as against 104 in 1916, the numbers on the roll being, respectively, 122 and 125. These figures obtained before the removal from the old school building. Since then, the attendance has increased to 134 scholars. For this number of pupils the staff is adequate according to Code requirements. I am pleased to be able to note the Inspector's remark that the discipline is "very good." There are nine classes altogether in the school, namely:—Class 10.—Kindergarten; average age of scholar 6.52. Class 9.—Average age 7.3. Class 8.—Average age 8.57. Class 7.—Average age 9.42. Class 6.—Average age 10.27. Class 5.—Average age 11.27. Class 4.—Average age 12.75. Class 3.—Average age 14. Class 2.—Average age 15. It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the remarks of the Inspector in respect of each individual class; suffice it to state that, as a result of Mr. Balph's minute inspection, he was pleased to recommend that the highest grant be awarded to the School.

Two new subjects have been introduced during the school year, namely Home-nursing and Cookery. The success of the former, in addition to lessons in first-aid to the injured, has been the subject of special note by the Inspector. Cookery, which was only recently introduced, is a useful subject which is popular among the older girls. The winner of the Lugard Scholarship is Miss Mary Rosario. While on the subject of scholarships, it is with deep gratitude that I have to mention the foundation of two new scholarships for the benefit of the school, through the initiative of an old and respected friend of the institution, Mr. Henry Dixon. In a circular letter addressed to parents of the scholars in the district and to his fellow-parishioners, Mr. Dixon wrote as follows:—"As the students of the other larger schools and Convents in the Colony are enjoying the benefit of Scholarships endowed by philanthropic citizens, I beg to suggest, on behalf of the Italian Convent School of this District (Wanchai), that one or two scholarships be subscribed for by us and offered for competition amongst the scholars of the above school, i.e., one for the Seniors and the other for the Juniors. Apart from the laudable desire to encourage healthy competition and friendly rivalry amongst the students, this tangible interest in their welfare, thus taken by us, will be an incentive, both to the scholars and to their teachers, to make greater exertions in the direction of successful study and teaching." Mr. Dixon's appeal has been eminently successful, and, as a result, two Scholarships for the school have been subscribed for by the Catholic residents in Wanchai. The Scholarships are of the value of \$30 for the higher and \$20 for the lower classes, respectively. They will be tenable for one year, and one of the conditions is that the holders of the scholarships shall continue their studies for one year in this school. I wish

ADULTERATED MILK.

A Question of Warranty Raised.

There were two charges of adulteration of milk before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning.

Sanitary Inspector Witchell proved the first case, which was against a shopkeeper at 9, Possession Street. The Government Analyst's report showed that 16 per cent. of water had been added, as there was 7.10 per cent. of solids not fat, whereas genuine milk should contain at least 8.5 per cent.

Defendant's story was that a dairy in Tai Hang village supplied him with the milk and that it had not been tampered with. He did not keep milk for sale, but only for use in his shop. When the Inspector came to buy he did not like to refuse him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

The other case was that in which the Cheong Koi Shing, of 170 and 172, Des Voeux Road Central, was summoned for selling impure milk.

Mr. W. B. Hind pleaded not guilty saying that the defendant had a warrant of purity from the Dairy Farm Company. The seal on the bottle was marked "Pure Milk, Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Hongkong," and that in itself was a warranty.

His Worship:—It is up to you to prove that the milk was not tampered with.

Evidence was given by Sanitary Inspector Heigh, who said that when he received the bottle the seal, in his opinion, had not been tampered with. The wax cap was to be unbroken. The Government Analyst's report showed that he was of opinion that 14 per cent. of water had been added.

Mr. Hind called the No. 1 boy of the defendant firm, who deposed that the bottle was sold as received from the Dairy Farm. It had not been tampered with at all.

A foki in the firm who received the bottles of milk from the Dairy Farm coolie, said they were put straight into the ice-chest and not touched until sold.

Defendant produced his bill from the Dairy Farm for November, which showed that eighteen bottles were received every day, plus extra bottles on several days.

Mr. Hind contended that the words on the cover protected his client. He knew that the milk was bottled under supervision, but it was quite possible for a slip to have been made and for water to have been in the bottle before it was filled.

Mr. Hind added that there was no obligation here for him to notify the Dairy Farm that he was raising that defence, as there would be at home. There was a difference in the procedure.

His Worship, in discharging the defendant, said he thought there had been an accident. He did not suggest that the Dairy Farm had purposely sold impure milk.

Mr. Hind agreed.

Helena May Institute. We are asked to state that there is to be a lecture by Mr. Turnbull at the Helena May Institute, to-morrow evening (Thursday) at 9.15 on "From Ocean to Ocean through Canada." It will be open to members and their friends.

to cordially thank the donors of the scholarships for their generosity and interest in the school. The Senior Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Lily Wilkinson and the Junior Scholarship to Miss Isabel Pavan. Bishop Poyntz has offered a prize for Religious Knowledge which is awarded to Miss M. McGrann. I hope His Lordship and all others who take an active interest in the progress and development of St. Francis' School, will kindly accept, through the medium of this report, an expression of sincere thanks from myself and the entire staff of the School. We wish also to thank the Catholic Women's League for the use of their fine hall for the school's prize-giving.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of December 11 as follows:—

Luk Wing-ting has received a telegram from the President stating that he has complied with the request made by the Tsuchuns of Sachow and Hopeh to stop fighting on both sides, pending a compromise, and hoping that Luk would try his best to make a settlement for the sake of the welfare of the country.

The following conditions were demanded by the C. M. S. S. Co. from the Canton Government before the s.s. Kwong Lee is allowed to convey soldiers for Swatow:—1. A deposit of \$250,000 as guarantee for the safety of the four Britishers on board the ship and \$50,000 for the commander's staff. 2. The charter money to be \$8,000 daily. 3. Security for the cost of the ship to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The Police Department has been ordered to abolish the Recruits Enlisting Bureau in Canton and to remove all the notices that have been posted up by the Bureau.

The Treasury has been ordered to pay Admiral Ching Pih-kwong \$50,000 for the preparation of the Navy for Fukien.

Wa Ting-long and Tang Shao-yi have come to Canton with the intention of mediation. Therefore a telegram has been sent to the President requesting him to despatch delegates for the purpose and at the same time notifying Luk Wing-ting that they will call on him to discuss conditions. However, a telegram from Nanjing says that Luk has left for Wuning. Therefore Tang has returned to his village and Wu will also return to Shanghai in a few days.

SYSTEMATIC LARCENY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of wire and metal, the property of the Water Works Department.

Defendant stated that he had picked up the materials from underneath a bridge.

An employee of the Water Works Department stated that on Monday he saw the defendant carrying a basket, in which was hidden the stolen property.

Corporal O. Heath, R.E., identified the property and evidence was also given by Captain Buck, R.E., who stated that there had been a lot of stealing during the past two months. Only two weeks ago \$160 worth of stores had disappeared. There was systematic larceny going on.

His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades. Central 5.30 p.m.

Uniform, Cape with covers.

Monday, December 17.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.).

Tuesday, December 18.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.).

Wednesday, December 19.—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, December 20.—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon (under own Chief Inspector).

Friday, December 31.—No. 1 Platoon.

Patrol Duties.

The Schedule for duties for period of five weeks from December 20 to January 23 have been issued to Warning Officers.

As from this date, Warning Officers will send all duty lists to this office, and not to the various Police Stations direct. Stations will be advised from this office only. This does not apply to Harbour Police.

A Generous Company.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., held in Shanghai on the 5th instant, it was unanimously resolved to contribute the sum of 21,000 out of the profits of the past financial year to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund.

WIFE ALLOWANCE.

The State As Matchmaker.

Is the Government to become a kindly matchmaker? ask the Daily Express. Of all possible measures which the next Budget may include none will be more popular than the promised "wife allowance." Sociological experts are optimistic; they see in the proposal the beginning, however small, of a great State campaign in favour of marriage.

"Up to now marriage has been penalised. If this is the first step to State encouragement of marriage it is to be welcomed," said Miss Mary Macarthur in a reporter. "It is obviously unfair that a man or woman with heavy obligations should be in the same position as the bachelor without dependents. The glaring anomalies of the present basis of income taxation cannot be removed by piecemeal methods, but I am glad to see a step taken in the right direction."

Miss Macarthur pointed out, however, that it is an injustice to the hundreds of single men and women with family obligations to assume that only the married man has dependents.

"Thousands of women and young men," she said, "are supporting or helping to support crippled brothers. If a man is to get a statement because he must support an able-bodied wife, a woman with parents to support should get a similar statement. The only really fair system of taxation is to make a unit of the family—to tax on a household rather than on an individual basis, reckoned on the number of people in the family. In this way many hardships would be abolished, and burdens would be more fairly distributed."

"Still, as a sign of what is to come rather than what is, the new measure should be popular. Many women on marrying have found their income-tax increased; in some cases even quadrupled. If the State is at last realising the value of encouraging marriage, these absurdities will, doubtless, be removed in time. Meanwhile, we must welcome the beginnings."

"It is not clear," added Miss Macarthur, "whether the statement is to apply only to men earning six pounds a week or less. I certainly think it ought to apply to professional men earning much more."

At Somerset House the reporter was informed that this point was under consideration. Allowance for children where incomes do not exceed \$500 was made in 1916-17, and in 1916-17 the limit was increased to \$700. The Board of Inland Revenue are at the moment discussing the matter; it is probable that the new statement will apply to men earning \$700 a year. If this happens, thousands of men besides Welsh miners will have reason to be grateful to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The point to be remembered is that the great numbers of women who will be enfranchised before long will certainly seek to alter income-tax eccentricities.

"If a man is to have a wife allowance why shouldn't a woman have a husband statement?" This was a question that was asked freely.

"After the war is over hundreds of women will be helping to support their invalided soldier-husbands," remarked a suffragist. "The men's pensions will not be adequate, and the women will have to earn money to keep the house going. In such cases the woman's taxation ought to be based as in her husband's."

"The loss to the State in such a case of double exemption would not be heavy, and the promise of dual exemption would make marriage easier and happier for thousands of old service men who wish to marry but who do not care to put too great a burden on their wives."

A British Workman's Mite.

It has become known that the collection at Gillingham (Kent) parish church in aid of the fund for the restoration of the church, contained a gift of 20 sovereigns from a working man employed in Chatham Dockyard in memory of his two daughters. The gift, it is stated, represented the bulk of the man's savings.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Indian Sugar Figures.
The Indian Department of Statistics has issued its first memorandum on the sugar crop of 1917-18, basing its calculations upon reports received from Provinces that contain 95.3 per cent. of the area under cane in British India. As given in the Indian (Government) Trade Journal for August 24, the total area is estimated at 2,442,000 acres, as against 2,242,000 acres a year ago, or an increase of 9 per cent. (Madras, containing 3.8 per cent. of the total, has been excluded from this forecast). The present estimate, as compared with that at the corresponding date of last year, shows an increase of 24 per cent. in the Punjab, 15 per cent. in Bombay and Sind, 10 per cent. in the United Provinces, and 9 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar. On the other hand, Bengal and the Northwest Frontier Provinces show a decrease of 6 per cent. each, Assam 3 per cent. and Bihar and Orissa 2 per cent. Weather conditions at sowing time were favourable, and prospects of the crop are so far good.

November Rubber Outputs.

	lb.
Alma	33,500
Anglo-Dutch (Java)	63,000
Anglo-Java	168,000
Ayer	25,889
Batu Anson (Johore)	17,148
Bukit Toh Alang	18,163
Bute	15,908
Chomor	18,898
Chempedak	10,800
Chong	18,234
Consolidated	53,250
Dominion	41,353
Gala-Kalampong	113,000
Java Consolidated	68,000
Kamunting	20,778
Kapala	10,000
Kapayang	11,327
Keran	10,920
Kotas	36,508
Kroewok	39,000
New Amherst	3,758
Padang	27,500
Pengkalan	14,089
Rapah	11,500
Samangga	15,709
See Kee	9,089
Semambu	11,331
Semawang	33,978
Shanghai Kelantan	18,000
Shanghai Kiebang	11,729
Shanghai Malay	17,985
Shanghai Pahang	14,973
Shanghai Seremban	13,750
Shanghai Sumatra	55,228
Sua Manggis	16,362
Sungai	9,749
Sungei Duri	23,332
Tebong	75,000
Tanah Merah	36,300
Ulobi	4,903
Ziangbe	65,000

Shanghai Share Markets.

Memorandum of the Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, December 1, state:—Cottons have proved the medium of a somewhat brisk business both cash and forward during the past week but there has been hardly anything else moving. High exchange and the flatness of the Singapore rubber market are combined in depressing the Rubber market, and while, as we wrote last week, there is no pressure to sell, it would appear that some holders

CHINA'S NEW PREMIER.

Peking, 29th November.
A new Premier has been arrived at concerning the Premiership, but instead of it being the work of the President it is the creation of the ex-Premier that has brought it about. As long as General Wang Shih-shen was uncertain of what attitude General Tuan Chi-jui would take he refused to accept the task of forming a new Cabinet. He was assured yesterday that Tuan Chi-jui would give him all the support he could and was urged by him to form the Cabinet as soon as possible. This attitude on the part of the ex-Premier has been highly commended by both friend and enemy alike and gives an indication of how broad he really is when the interests of the country are at stake. Yesterday afternoon General Tuan Chi-jui called on the Japanese Minister and told him officially that he was now out of office and that General Wang Shih-shen would be entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet. He assured the Japanese Minister that the new Cabinet would follow out the same policy with reference to the European War as he had pursued and he hoped that Baron Hayashi would treat his successor in the same friendly way as he had treated him.—The P. & T. Times.

Mr. Roosevelt To Visit Italy.

Arrangements are being made in Rome to invite Mr. Roosevelt to visit the Italian front. He will be accorded the honours due to him as a former President of the United States.

are now prepared to risk cheaper replacements. General Securities have not attracted much attention although several sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks were made at \$600, or some \$4 above London's selling rate. The Debenet market is listless again. To day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/11; the Dollar rate being 73. Company Meetings, etc.—International Cottons:—Our friend the compositor handled the noughts rather sparingly last week, and gave the amount to be placed to Reserve as Tls. 20,000 instead of Tls. 200,000. Samagga:—The Profit for the year ended 31st September last is shown as Tls. 53,358.45, of which Tls. 20,550 has already been distributed: at the meeting to be held on 13th inst., it will be proposed that a similar amount be distributed, making 10 per cent. in all, the sum of Tls. 10,000 be placed to General Reserve and the balance, together with the surplus of Tls. 1,876.84 from the previous year, making Tls. 3,934.79 carried forward. Shanghai Waterworks:—An extraordinary General Meeting is called for 23rd March next to consider the advisability of raising the capital of the Company by 150 per cent. by the creation of 30,000 additional shares.

OUR NAVY.

Nelson Day Tributes.

The anniversary of Trafalgar, which was fought on a Sunday, fell this year on a Sunday—and the celebrations accordingly took place on a Saturday.
The spirit in which Trafalgar is celebrated was typified in the laurel wreath, tied with the French colours, which occupied the central position on the Nelson monument, and was inscribed by the Navy League with the words:—"Respects and homage to the memory of the gallant sailors of France who fell fighting at Trafalgar on October 21, 1805. Compatriots of comrades-in-arms to day." In London and throughout the Empire homage was paid to the memory of Nelson, but in London especially the Imperial character of the celebration was made manifest in the wreaths which had been sent from the most distant parts of the Empire to be placed at the foot of the Nelson Column. There were many special wreaths sent to commemorate individual officers, crews, and ships at Trafalgar, and an even greater number in memory of ships, officers, and crews lost in the present war.

A chaplet of bay leaves with a spray of flowers was placed on the tomb of Nelson in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by the Hon. Lady Fremantle and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, members of the Organisation Committee of the Navy League.

The memorial service at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of the City of London, the Mayor of Westminster, the Mayors of the metropolitan boroughs, representatives of the Overseas Dominions and of the Navy League, and a large number of officers and men of both Services. The Bishop of Birmingham preached a sermon in which he said that he was convinced that a premature peace would be a sin against God.

Services of the Japanese Fleet.
The Duke of Buccleuch, president of the Navy League, entertained representatives of the Allied Powers and of the Overseas Dominions at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel, in commemoration of Nelson and his comrades and in honour of the British Fleet and the Fleet of the Allies.

The following telegram was sent to the King:—"Guests assembled at Navy League luncheon at Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, in commemoration of memory of Nelson and to do honour to the British Fleet and the Fleet of our Allies, humbly and sincerely congratulate your Majesty on the magnificent achievements of the officers and men of the Navy since the beginning of the present conflict, and earnestly hope that our great cause will be crowned by early victory.—Buccleuch, President of the Navy League."

The Chairman gave the toast of "His Majesty, our Sailor King." Then Lord Beresford said:—"I have the honour to propose 'The Glorious and Immortal Memory of Nelson and his Comrades.' This toast was drunk in silence."

Sir Edward Carson wrote:—"Dear Duke of Buccleuch, I greatly regret that I am unable

to be present at the Navy League luncheon in commemoration of the Battle of Trafalgar. The effect of that great victory was to keep the freedom of the seas for all nations of the world inviolate for more than 100 years, and it is fitting that we should meet together to celebrate that great day at a time when the merchant fleets of the whole world are assailed by the ruthless and savage piracy of our enemies. I would ask every citizen of the Empire to be ever mindful of the perils and privations which our sailors are enduring day and night, with silent and unflinching determination. Under God's guidance, the British Navy will triumph over the cunning and subterfuge of our foes and liberty will be assured." (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor, in the course of his speech, said that we were accustomed to look back on the Napoleonic War as a war of gods and giants. What our Navy did for us in those days we all know, and the same work was being done for us by the Navy in the present still greater struggle. It was to the Navy that we owed the fact that our Armies abroad were able to strike with such decisive effect. Their victories were equally the victories of our Navy, because it was only by the combination of both forces that they could have been achieved. (Cheers.) The country, perhaps, did not remember sufficiently the silent work of the Navy. It was just as important as fighting naval battles, and much more trying to the men engaged in it. The services of the mine-sweepers, which involved the most serious risks, would never be forgotten; and the work of the Mercantile Marine filled every Briton with pride. (Hear, hear.) Though the end was not yet in sight the dawn had already begun to appear in the Eastern sky.

The Japanese Ambassador said that Japan had participated in the war almost from its very beginning. When war broke out in Europe its conclusion was felt in the Far East. The German forces in those regions, both military and naval, lost no time in showing hostile activities which menaced the interests of Japan's Ally, Great Britain. This being exactly the contingency contemplated in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan's duty at once became clearly defined. She decided to live up to her obligations and to stand by her Ally. (Cheers.) The German had a great advantage in the possession of a fine base of operations in the strongly fortified territory in Kian-shou, in China. In this position they were strongly reinforced by considerable numbers of German and Austrian reservists, who flocked there from different parts of China and neighbouring countries. In these circumstances the work of Great Britain and Japan was two-fold. First they had to reduce the German stronghold and to eliminate forever its menace to the common security of the Allies in the Far East. The second was to sweep off the ocean the German raiders who had made their escape from Kian-shou before Japan's declaration of war, and to destroy their bases in the south islands of the Pacific Ocean. The first part of the campaign was undertaken by the combined military forces of the two Allied Powers;

"CONCHY" COWARDS.

Would Not Help to Harvest.

"If the Government desire a revolution after the war they could hardly have proceeded in a more efficient manner," declares Lord William Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, in describing conditions at the Dartmoor settlement of conscientious objectors, which he has visited.

"Eleven hundred men who have a grievance, fancied or real, against society, are assembled from all parts of England," he states, in a letter to the Times, "and they have ample time and opportunity to organise resistance, armed or passive, against the existing order of affairs. Meetings are held constantly which are terminated, not by the National Anthem, but by the singing of the 'Red Flag.' Ample opportunity is given to these people for correspondence, of which they make the fullest use. Sacks of letters come and go, no doubt conveying instructions for those plans of bloodshed which may at some future time bring, according to their view, liberty, and, to our view, ruin to England."

"Surely it is very unwise to bring discontented spirits of all sorts together in such large masses. To begin with it facilitates the organisation of revolution, every one who had any experience of organisation knows what an advantage it is to call together the future members of the organisation so that they may know who is on their side in every town in England and what is their personal value."

"Next, it tends to bring over to the side of revolution a body of people who I have always thought ill-used, and who, wherever they are, give great moral strength—namely, the religious. Nothing is so unjust as to treat Marx and John Bunyan as people of similar opinions, or so foolish as to enable the former to convert the latter to his revolutionary ideas, or at least, to get from him the countenance and support that come of his religious character."

The Bishop suggests that the religious "Conchys" should be set free, and that the political, who have refused ever to assist in gathering the harvest, should be sent, without money or rations, to places frequently visited by enemy aeroplanes, where they would have to work for their living.

Legacies For Abstainers.

Mr. John Mawle, of Banbury, Oxon, ironmonger and agricultural implement maker, who died on July 6, left estate of the gross value of £51,028, of which £38,888 is net personally. The testator left £100 each to his grandchildren and a further £20 to each grand child who shall have abstained from intoxicating drinks (except under doctor's orders) until they respectively attain the age of 21 years, the additional legacy being paid on his or her 21st birthday. He also left legacies to employees and £50 to a Baptist chapel.

The latter half was carried out chiefly by the Japanese Navy, sometimes in cooperation, and almost in complete co-ordination with British or Australian naval forces.

After the accomplishment of those two objectives, the Japanese Navy transferred their field of action to the West; and to-day their ships were busily engaged in varied activities in European waters, where the Union Jack and the Rising Sun were to be seen flying side by side. (Cheers.)

He heartily joined in paying homage to the memory of the great English Admiral who had made the anniversary so glorious, and nothing could exceed his admiration for the great deeds which the British Navy had accomplished during the three years of the war. The sacred traditions of Nelson and the British Navy, all that the glorious day stood for, were a great earnest of the coming final triumph of the Allied cause. (Loud cheers.)

BANKS

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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2333.

5, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

8.00 A.M. 80	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
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THE
SMOKE
of
CONNOISSEURS.
TRY
PERFECTOS



HIGHEST
GRADE
JAMAICA
LEAF.
TRY
BOUQUETS.

"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

Saturday the 9th December, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathani, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 5 lbs. 80 cents.

Do. 5 lbs. 81.80

Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the address declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Sai Takok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aikau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Kowloon and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Shumchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNG WAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kau Lung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

A.—SHARES; B.—SALES;
C.—BUYERS; D.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$400

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons a. \$305

North China b. 1.115

Unions b. \$750

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$121

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$79

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Def.) sa & b. \$142

Indos (Pref.) b. \$38

Shells b. 112/-

Ferries n. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars b & sa. \$39

Malabons sa. \$36

MINING.

Kailans s. 39/-

Langkats n. 1.15

Raubs n. \$2.60

Tronohs n. 26/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$90

Kowloon Docks sa. \$121

Shai Docks b. 1.75

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. sa & b. \$90

H'phrys Est. n. \$54

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. 1.70

West Points ss. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. 1.177

Kung Yiks b. 1.15.80

Shai Cottons sa. 1.122

Yangtzepeos b. 1.6.80

Orizontals a. 1.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64

China Light & P. b. \$34

Providents b. \$74

Dairy Farms b. \$25

Green Islands s. \$7.60

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$150

Ropes s. \$291

Steel Foundries s. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$64

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats b. \$12

Watsons s. \$5.60

Wm. Powells s. \$5.60

Morning Posts n. \$29

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/11 2/11 3/11

4/11 5/11 6/11

7/11 8/11 9/11

10/11 11/11 12/11

13/11 14/11 15/11

16/11 17/11 18/11

19/11 20/11 21/11

22/11 23/11 24/11

25/11 26/11 27/11

28/11 29/11 30/11

31/11

BUYING.

1/12 2/12 3/12

4/12 5/12 6/12

7/12 8/12 9/12

10/12 11/12 12/12

13/12 14/12 15/12

16/12 17/12 18/12

19/12 20/12 21/12

22/12 23/12 24/12

25/12 26/12 27/12

28/12 29/12 30/12

31/12

WEATHER REPORT.

December 12th. 11th. 12th. —No return from Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and is stationary over the Philippines. It is highest over Korea.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 40.54 inches against an average of 44.40 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Road E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook) The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 12, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather

Vorlook 5a 30.21 56 90 1b

Manila 5a 30.06 43 92 1b

Manila 5a 30.05 54 100 4a

Manila 5a 29.92 60 82 1b

Manila 5a 29.96 58 94 1b

Manila 5a 29.95 57 91 0b

Manila 5a 29.94 57 91 0b

Manila 5a 29.93 61 91 0b

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.